



# **Annual Maintenance Cost Factors**

***“The Devil Really is in the Details”***

**2004 Facilities and Asset Management Conference**  
***“Stewardship of Federal Assets – United Commitment to Excellence”***  
**Orlando Florida**  
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# Presentation Outline

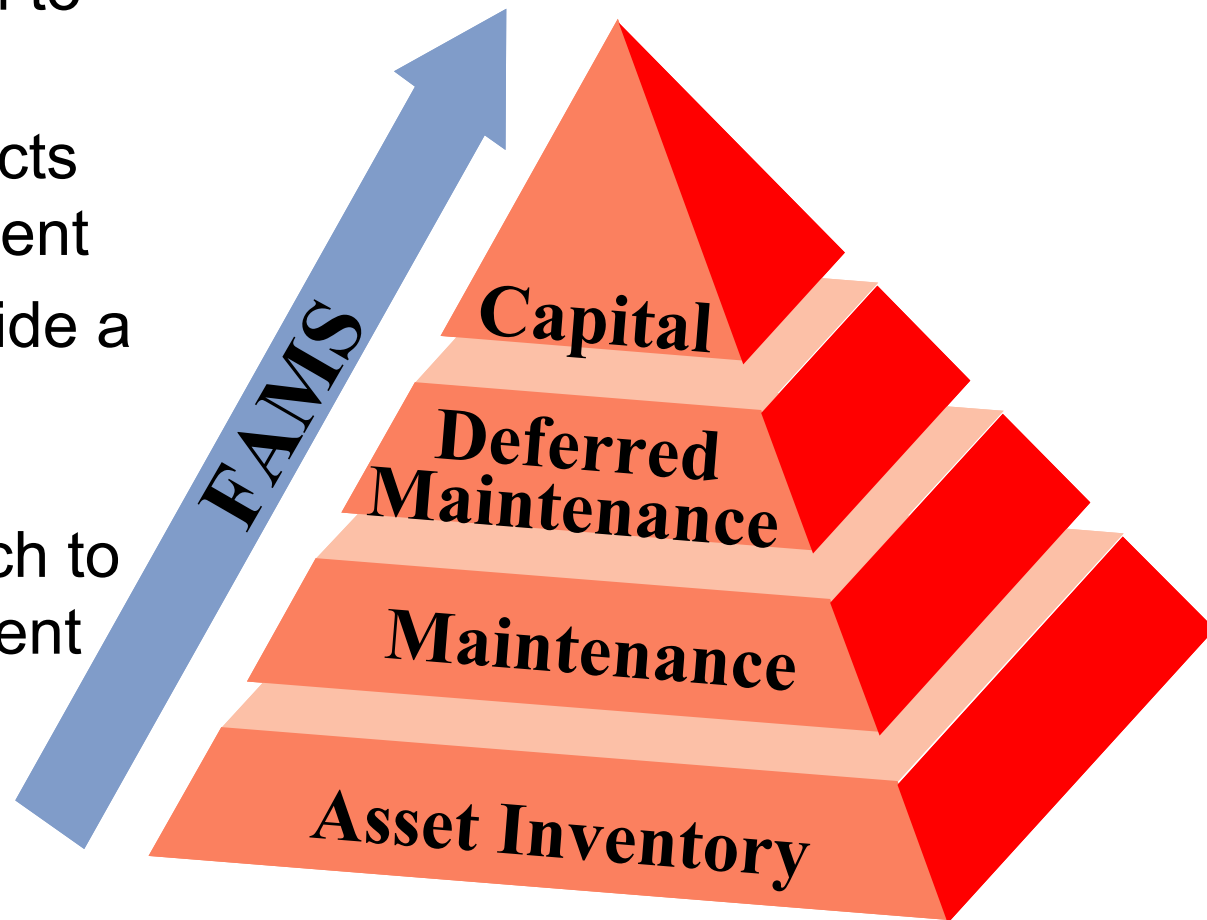
- **Overview** - BLM “*Stewardship Strategy*”
- **Background** - Annual Maintenance Requirement
- **Objective** — Standardize the Annual Maintenance Process
- **Approach** — Annual Maintenance Cost Factors
- **Performance Metrics** — Internal and External Gauges of Success
- **Challenges and Lessons Learned** — Ideas and Answers
- **Summary**





## Overview - BLM “Stewardship Strategy”

- Strategic approach to asset stewardship
- Integrates all aspects of asset management
- Developed to provide a **Reasonable, Consistent, and Auditable** approach to Facility Management







## Background –Annual Maintenance

- Annual Maintenance within the BLM includes:

- Preventive Maintenance
- Reactive Maintenance
- Emergency Maintenance
- Component Renewal



- Annual Maintenance planning is designed to provide for consistent Life Cycle Management of the Bureau's assets which include:

- 82,000 miles of Roadways
- 2,100 Recreation Sites
- 700 Administrative Sites
- 800 Dams
- 900 Bridges





## Objective – Standardize The Annual Maintenance Budget Process

- Develop Annual Maintenance standards that identify the “appropriate” level of expenditure for each facility asset in order to allow the BLM to maximize the public’s investment.
- Utilize Annual Maintenance Standards as a mechanism to strategically manage the condition and performance of each facility asset through the lifecycle
  - ▶ Identifies appropriate levels of funding
  - ▶ Defines potential deferred maintenance or the consequences of less than full funding
  - ▶ Provides guidance to the field on investment levels, priorities and Bureau standards for facility Stewardship





## Approach - Existing Annual Maintenance Budget Strategies

- No basis (Budgets without Basis)
- Previous budget adjusted
- Percent of revenue
- Percent of Current Replacement Value
- Percent of CRV age adjusted
- Standard cost factors
- Projections based on “Actuals”/Forecasting







## Approach – Accurate Inventory and Asset Classification

- Identify unique Asset Types that impact annual maintenance decisions
- Develop definitions and standards for each asset type
- Standardize units of measure for each asset type
- Assign a unique asset type to each asset
- Based on approach similar to methodology currently in use within Department of Defense and NASA





# Approach - Example 1 Administrative Building

- **DEFINITION:** A building primarily used for office/clerical space. Ancillary functions may be included such as miscellaneous storage and vehicle parking, so long as those functions support the primary use and represent less than 50% of the building area.
- **INCLUDES:** Building and associated systems within the building walls
- **EXCLUDES:** Any items or features outside the building walls even though the items or features may be attached to and/or support the building or its functions.







## Approach - Example 2 Lift Station

- **DEFINITION:** Either pre-fabricated or individually constructed tank or vault with associated pump(s) and piping for the purpose of pressurizing a sanitary or storm sewer system, or elevating sanitary or storm sewer effluent so that subsequent portion of line is gravity flow.
- **INCLUDES:**
  - Tank or vault
  - Pump(s)
  - Manholes
  - Alarm
- **EXCLUDES:**
  - Distribution systems
  - Treatment facilities
  - Lagoons
  - Storage facilities





## Approach - Example 3 Aircraft Ramp

- **DEFINITION:** An area used for parking aircraft, or moving aircraft from a storage / maintenance area to a runway or helipad.
- **INCLUDES:**
  - Windsocks
  - Pavement markings
  - Tie-downs/restraints
  - Ground clips
- **EXCLUDES:**
  - Parking Areas
  - Area Lighting
  - Access Roads (see Site Roadways)
  - Signs
  - Hangars
  - Maintenance Shops





## Approach - Asset Classification Codes

Asset Classification	UOM	Annual Sustainment Requirement	Current Replacement Value	Source
Visitor Information Center	SF	\$3.92	\$148.00	4
Vault Toilet – Simple	QTY	\$153.84	\$8,385	6
Vault Toilet - Complex	QTY	\$174.84	\$11,425	6
Steel Bridge - Vehicular	SY	\$17.09	\$678.18	3
Roadway – Surfaced	SY	\$0.99	\$37.60	1
Fixed Wing Runway - Surfaced	SY	\$1.18	\$91.76	3







# Approach - Location Adjustment Factors

Location	State	Factor
Cody Field Office	Wyoming	71.2%
Eugene Field Office	Oregon	104.6%
Alaska Fire Service	Alaska	106.9%
Campbell Tract	Alaska	105.0%
Lake Havasu	Arizona	92.3%
Billings	Montana	82.6%
Grand Junction	Colorado	84.1%
Boise	Idaho	83.8%





# Approach – Direct Maintenance Cost

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT - ANNUAL MAINTENANCE BUDGET NEED SUMMARY						
<b>State:</b> Colorado <b>Field Office:</b> Field Office 1 <b>Site:</b> ALL				<b>Fiscal Year:</b> 2004 <b>Report Date:</b> 11/3/2003 <b>Location Adjustment Multiplier:</b> 1.08		
Asset Type	Count	Quantity	Unit of Measure	Unit Cost Factor	Direct Maintenance Cost (Unadjusted)	Direct Maintenance Cost (Adjusted)
Building - Vault Toilet	14	252	SF	\$15.61	\$3,933.72	\$4,248.42
Building - Visitors Center	2	11,200	SF	\$3.82	\$42,784.00	\$46,206.72
Aircraft Ramp - Concrete	1	950	SY	\$91.76	\$87,172.00	\$94,145.76
Boat Ramp-Aggregate/Grave	4	9,700	SF	\$4.18	\$40,546.00	\$43,789.68
Corral-Steel Pipe or Panel	1	32,000	SF	\$1.11	\$35,520.00	\$38,361.60
Emergency Power Generation-Diesel	3	3	EA	\$20,000.00	\$60,000.00	\$64,800.00
Parking Lot - Concrete	2	1,200	SY	\$52.95	\$63,540.00	\$68,623.20
Parking Lot - Aggregate	1	400	SY	\$37.60	\$15,040.00	\$16,243.20
Roadway - Natural Surface ML3	10	18,400	SY	\$18.80	\$345,920.00	\$373,593.60
Roadway - Asphalt Surface ML4	5	5,260	SY	\$37.60	\$197,776.00	\$213,598.08
<b>Sub-Total Annual Maintenance Need (Unadjusted):</b>					<b>\$892,231.72</b>	<b>\$963,610.26</b>







# Approach – Bureau Full Cost

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<b>Direct Maintenance Cost:</b>						<b>\$963,610.26</b>
<b>Other Direct Maintenance Cost Multiplier:</b>					<b>1.75</b>	<b>\$1,686,317.95</b>
<b>State Controllable Cost Multiplier:</b>					<b>1.60</b>	<b>\$2,698,108.72</b>
<b>National Support Cost Multiplier:</b>					<b>1.18</b>	<b>\$3,183,768.29</b>
<b>FULL BUREAU COST:</b>						<b>\$3,183,768.29</b>

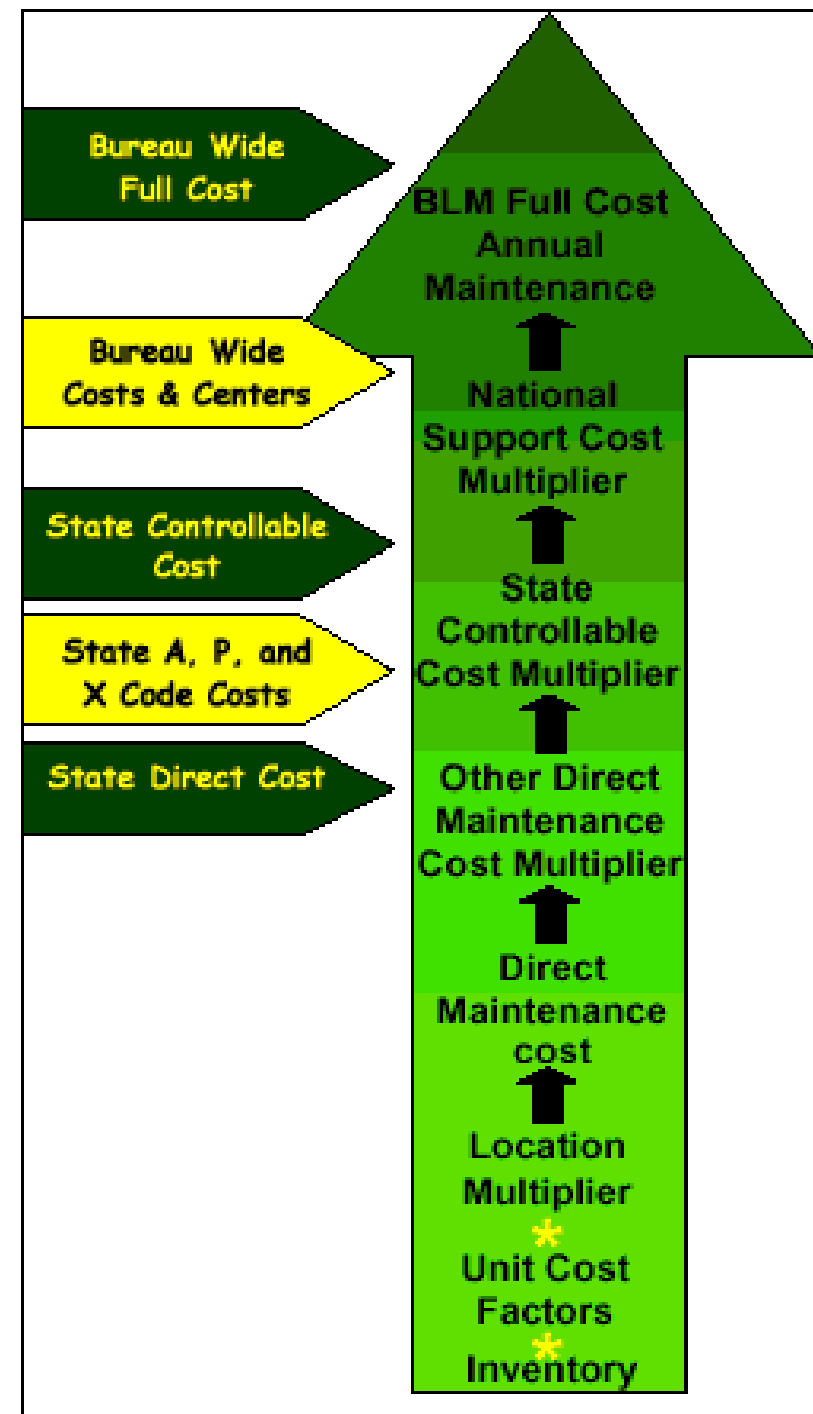






## Approach – Building to “Full Cost”

- Begins with a Validated Inventory
- Utilizes Historical Financial Information to develop Multipliers
- Provides a **Reasonable, Consistent, and Auditable** Process





# Performance Metrics

## ● Internal

- ▶ “Full Cost” for Asset Stewardship
- ▶ Maintenance standards for all assets
- ▶ Planned versus actual maintenance funding

## ● External

- ▶ Cost per Unit of Measure to maintain asset
- ▶ Actual funding received per Unit of Measure





# Challenges and Lessons Learned

## ● Challenges

- ▶ Identifying and defining potential Asset Types
- ▶ Staying “*out of the weeds*”
- ▶ Separating Operations from Maintenance

## ● Lessons Learned

- ▶ Avoid the “Arms Race” for Maintenance Funding
- ▶ Things are not as *unique* as they seem (less variation than expected)
- ▶ Part of the value is in the discussion







## Summary

- Unit Cost Factors provide a sound methodology for developing annual maintenance funding requirements
- Allows for consistent and equitable development of funding needs across multiple asset types and locations
- Provides “Service Level Standards” by defining appropriate levels of maintenance for each asset type
- Methodology is consistent with current budgeting practices used by Department of Defense and NASA



*Reasonable, Consistent, and Auditable*



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